This Issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Consists of 2 Pages

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and official interpretations of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

The secret of success is constancy to purpose.—Disraeli.

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WHOLE NO. 1443 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1938 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer VOL. 23, NO. 50

Morrison Expounds the Policies And Principles of the A. F. of L.

Unions Are Necessary for Protection of Workers, He Declares In Chicago Radio Address; A. F. of L. Membership Has Increased 1,217,000 in Two Years; Work of Trade Departments and Industry Organization Policy as Examples of A. F. of L. Flexibility in Dealing With Industrial Changes; Much Labor Legislation Beneficial to Workers Has Been Achieved; Wagner Relations Act Administration Is Unsatisfactory.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Chicago, Ill.—The fundamental policies of the American Federation of Labor and the achievements for the workers in many fields by their application were instructively set forth by Frank Morrison, A. F. of L. Secretary-Treasurer, in a radio address here broadcast by Station WCFL.

Beginning with development of trade union organization as absolutely necessary for "a protection of the workers and advancement in their living standards and political and civil rights, Mr. Morrison explained in detail the organization structure of the American Federation of Labor with its flexible provisions for amalgamation, preservation of the rights of the various affiliated unions, the functions of the trades departments, the organization of mass production workers and the adjustment of complications arising from overlapping industries peculiar to automatic machine production and the application of scientific processes.

In the legislative field he enumerated such measures as the Norris-La Guardia Anti-injunction Act and the Wagner Labor Act as definite progress for working men and women. He found that the administration of the Wagner Act is not satisfactory. He gave an account of the organization of the secessionist and dual C. I. O. in 1935, and said this was not the first time the A. F. of L. had met such a combination of disruptive forces.

Finally, as very plain evidence that the workers are realizing more than ever the validity and virility of the American Federation of Labor and the benefits accruing from membership in it, he said that since September 5, 1936, the membership of the unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. has increased 1,217,000.

The text of Mr. Morrison's address follows:

A. F. of L. Policies Outlined

Policies of the trade union movement are based upon sound economic principles. They are constructive and lend themselves to the solution of industrial problems.

If the owners and managers of industry had cooperated with these policies instead of waging relentless opposition and denial, we would not be in the present debacle in which we find on the one hand millions of men and women deprived of the opportunity to earn their livelihood, and on the other hand wealth and natural resources in the abundance necessary to produce all that is needed.

Unionism is a social force, because its heart is morally and ethically sound. It is never found pleading for special privilege.

Wage rates it asks for are not met by the non-union employer. The plea for the abolishment of child labor are equally to safeguard the children of workers who take no part in the fight for better conditions. Its principles that life and limb be protected in shop and mine covers all workers.

Its creed is all-embracing—regardless of sex, religious belief, politics, nationality, color—it invites all wage earners to join with it in the effort for a higher type of manhood and womanhood..

Purpose of Trade Unions

The position of the trade union is invulnerable, because it is supported by the necessity and by the greatest force that ever actuated man—the struggle for liberty. A movement founded on these two elements will withstand any shock.

The purpose of workers in joining a

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CUPPLES COMPANY FIGHT ON AFL ORDERED ENDED

St. Louis Firm Must Also Wind Up Company-Dominated Union, NLRB Rules.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Cupples Company of St. Louis has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board "to stop discouraging membership" in the Metal Workers Industrial Labor Union No. 20937, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, or any other labor organization, and to end the contract of November 8, 1937, with the Mutual Relations Association, a group which was found to have been dominated by the company.

The Board also ordered the Mutual Relations Association to be disestablished and required the company to negotiate with back pay 11 employes.

The Board said that evidence in the case disclosed that the Mutual Relations Association was established as an "inside" union to ward off the organization of the company's employes by an affiliated union of the American Federation of Labor.

In pursuance of this plain violation of the National Labor Relations Act, the Board said that "a supervisory employe was active in organizing and soliciting members of the Association, on some times employes were warned and discouraged from joining the Match Workers' Union. The company recog-

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(From December 6 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

Supreme Court Decision in Edison Case Is A. F. L. Victory, Says Green

Holds That Ruling Denying the National Labor Relations Board's Authority to Abrogate A. F. of L. Union Agreement Ends the Board's Policy of Basing Its Administration on "Prejudice Against the A. F. of L. and Favoritism to the C. I. O."

Washington, D. C.—The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that the action of the National Labor Relations Board in ordering the Consolidated Edison Company of New York City and its affiliated companies to cease recognition of agreements entered into between the companies and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was unauthorized by the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act, was hailed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, as a thoroughgoing victory for the A. F. of L.

He said it was a declaration that "law and justice will not sanction" the continuance of the Labor Board's policy in opposition to the American Federation of Labor and its favoritism for the C. I. O. and that the Supreme Court's action would be instrumental in restoring the Labor Act as an "instrumentality for collective bargaining and industrial peace."

The text of Mr. Green's statement follows:

"The Supreme Court's decision in the Consolidated Edison Company case is in every way a reasonable, just and highly commendable ruling.

Nullification of A.F.L. Agreements Ended

"The American Federation of Labor is particularly interested in that part of the decision which denies to the National Labor Relations Board the right to abrogate the company's contract with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, an A. F. of L. affiliate.

"In so ruling, the Supreme Court

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TELEGRAPHERS ASSAIL NLRB ELECTION ORDER

A. F. of L. Affiliate Claims National Ballot of Postal Telegraph Company Wiremen Was Instigated by the C. I. O.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The Commercial Telegraphers Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, announced that it had challenged the action of the National Labor Relations Board in ordering a nation-wide election of Postal Telegraph Company employes to select a collective bargaining agency.

Charging the Board with denying legal rights to employes as guaranteed by law, the C. T. U. said the action of the Board was "precipitated by the request" of the American Communications Association, an affiliate of the C. I. O.

Patrick J. Fath, attorney for the C. T. U., has filed the petition of the Labor Board protesting that agency's order, asserted in a statement that the Board had not taken an impartial stand in ordering the nation-wide election, which is tantamount to an election to establish collective bargaining unit.

Claiming that the C. I. O. union had previously put itself on record as favoring one separate bargaining unit, Mr. Fath said:

"Our position is that five separate and distinct hearings have been held, over a period of more than a year, and the Board has before it complete testimony offered by both C.T.U. and A.C.A., and has in its possession nonconsent applications of a majority of the employes in 46 cities designating C.T.U. to act for them, and there is not an iota of evidence of the employes in any of the 46 cities repudiating the C.T.U. by designating A.C.A. to act for them.

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Machinists Gain 360 More Firms

Most of the Agreements Negotiated in Four Week Period Provide the Forty-Hour and Forty-Four-Hour Week; Wage Increases Secured.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Running far beyond its recent record of negotiating agreements covering 234 firms in five weeks, H. W. Brown, general vice president of the International Association of Machinists, announced the signing during the four-week period ending November 29 of 360 additional contracts with employers.

Practically all of the agreements included the shorter work week and many wage increases were obtained.

The 8-hour day and 40-hour week was secured in agreements covering approximately 54 firms. In the neighborhood of 200 firms agreed to the 8-hour day and 44-hour week. The 8-hour day and 48-hour week was included in only 16 of the agreements.

An instructive tendency was seen in the number of multiple-firm agreements —one agreement covering a number of employers. Outstanding illustrations of this tendency are the agreements negotiated with the Motor Trades Association of San Francisco covering 34 firms, and the one with the Automotive Dealers and Garage Owners Association of San Francisco representing 213 firms. The cities in which the Machinists Association recorded the largest number of firms covered by agreements are: San Francisco, Calif., 259; Eureka, Calif., 2; Belleville, Ill., 14; Joliet, Ill., 5; Granite City, Namoski and Madison, Ill., 16; Des Moines, Iowa, 11; Lawrence, Kans., 4.

Another tendency indicated in the Machinists' report is the number of multiple union agreements—an agreement signed by one firm covering a number of unions. An illustration of this tendency is the standard agreement signed by the Savannah and Atlanta Railroad with the Machinists, Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, Sheet Metal Workers and Carmen's Unions. In Detroit, Mich., the Great Lakes Engineering Company signed an agreement with the Machinists and Pattern Unions, and in Cleveland, Ohio, the Royal Brass Company signed agreements with the Machinists and Metal Polishers' Unions.

In addition to the shorter work week the survey of agreements included in Mr. Brown's report revealed important gains in the union pay for overtime and Sunday and holiday work, seniority rights and many other standard advantages usually found in agreements negotiated with employers by unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

A. F. OF L. SPEEDS UP ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN AMONG TEXTILE WORKERS

Rhode Island Court Decision That Gorman-Ashe Contract Turning United Textile Workers Over to the C. I. O. Textile Workers Organizing Committee in 1937 Was Illegal Gives Impetus to Movement to Swing Thousands of Employes Into Affiliation With the American Federation of Labor.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Plans to accelerate the drive for effective organization in the neighborhood of a million textile workers in 180 unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor were considered at a conference which included several former organizers for the C. I. O. Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

Joseph Sylvia, of Providence, R. I., who has been on the staff of the New England organizer for the United Textile Workers of America, after conferring with American Federation of Labor officials, said:

"We are making progress towards our objective of bringing the United Textile Workers into the A. F. of L.

The American Federation of Labor recently issued a Federal labor union charter to a textile workers union with 1,800 members in Providence, Rhode Island. The union comprised eight locals bonded together in the Providence and Worsted District Council. Woolen and Worsted District Council, formerly affiliated with the C. I. O.

Officials estimate that about 40 former locals of the United Textile Workers have affiliated with the A. F. of L. during the last 18 months.

Mr. Sylvia and his counsel, State Senator Joseph J. Roberts of Rhode Island, discussed the legal status of the local unions of the United Textile Workers formerly chartered by the C. I. O. for the recovery of dues paid to the John P. Lewis organization in March, 1937.

They based their prediction on the recent decision of the Rhode Island Superior Court that the contract executed on March 9, 1937, by Francis J. Gorman, international president of the United Textile Workers, turning over that organization, its property and functions to the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the Committee for Industrial Organization, was illegal under the constitution of the United Textile Workers of America. The court held that the Gorman action was in violation of the constitution, the contract, which was executed for the C. I. O. by Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O., "was invalid and ineffective and did not operate to bind the U. T. W. A. as an organization."

The Rhode Island Superior court ordered the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. to render an accounting to the union on or before December 31, 1938, "of all moneys collected from the locals now or formerly of the U. T. W. A. collected by it or them from March 9, 1937, up to and including July 15, 1938, and to deposit any and all such funds now in its or their hands with the Clerk of the Superior Court for the Counties of Providence and Bristol forthwith."

The campaign for organizing the textile workers is in charge of the National Council of Textile Unions, recently formed by the American Federation of Labor.

(From December 6 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

Supreme Court Outlaws Labor Board Order Annulling A. F. of L. Agreement

Majority Opinion by Chief Justice Hughes Holds No Authority Exists Under National Labor Relations Act to Support the Board's Action in Ordering the Consolidated Edison Company to Scrap a Contract Made with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, an Affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

Washington, D. C.—In an outstanding decision holding that the National Labor Relations Board acted illegally in ordering the Consolidated Edison Company of New York City to abrogate its contracts with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the Supreme Court of the United States definitely ended the Board's practice of nullifying, at the behest of the C. I. O., agreements negotiated with employers by American Federation of Labor unions.

HISTORY OF CASE

The case came before the Labor Board in May, 1937, when the United Electric and Radio Workers of America, affiliated with the C. I. O., filed a charge that the Edison companies were engaging in unfair labor practices prohibited by the Labor Act. During the same month the Edison companies signed agreements with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers providing for the recognition of the Brotherhood as the collective bargaining agency for those employes who were members of the Brotherhood, with usual stipulations as to hours, wages, working conditions, etc., and for the arbitration of disputes.

The Labor Board ruled that the contracts with the Brotherhood were executed under such circumstances that they were invalid under the provisions of the Labor Relations Act and ordered the Edison companies to cease from giving them effect.

The Edison companies and the Electrical Workers Brotherhood petitioned the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit to set aside the Labor Board's order. The Labor Board, supported by the C. I. O. union, asked the Appeals Court to enforce the order. The Circuit Court granted the Board's petition. The Edison companies and the Electrical Workers Brotherhood appealed the Circuit Court's decision to the Supreme Court.

CHIEF JUSTICE DELIVERS OPINION

Chief Justice Hughes, who wrote the opinion of the court, handled without gloves the Labor Board's absurd argument that the Edison companies had illegally signed agreements with the Electrical Workers Brotherhood without giving employes opportunity to choose a collective bargaining agency. This contention, he said, was a conclu-

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(From December 6 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

Rhode Island Court Nullifies C. I. O. Contract With Textile Workers Union

Holds That Dissolution of United Textile Workers of America in Favor of the C. I. O. Textile Workers Organizing Committee in 1937 Was in Violation of the U. T. W. A. Constitution and Therefore Not Binding in Law.

Providence, R. I.—A strong repercussion on the activities of the C. I. O. and the rights of members of unions which it seeks to appropriate is bound to result from the decision of the Superior Court of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations that the "purported contract" signed on March 9, 1937, by Francis J. Gorman, international president of the United Textile Workers of America, and John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, the intent of which was to abolish the U. T. W. A. and transfer its functions and membership to the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, an affiliate of the C. I. O., was in complete violation of the constitution of the U. T. W. A., and therefore not valid in law.

The case was brought before the Superior Court by Robert W. Gaffney, State Director for Rhode Island of the C. I. O. Textile Workers Organizing Committee and affiliated C. I. O. groups, against Joseph Sylvia and others. Mr. Sylvia was formerly an organizer and field representative of the T. W. O. Committee. He and others were charged with converting certain funds of the T. W. O. C. and depositing them in the name of the Providence Woonasquatucket Woolen and Worsted District Council of the C. I. O. Mr. Gaffney and his associates asked that the respondents be enjoined from using the designation C. I. O.," from disposing of the funds or property allegedly belonging to

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WAGE RAISE PACT ENDS PENCIL WORKERS STRIKE

Jersey City, N. J. (AFLWNS).—After a six week's strike, Pen and Pencil Workers Union No. 21100 of Hudson County, negotiated a contract with the General Pencil Company of Jersey City, which contains many beneficial features.

In addition to provision for the union shop, the agreement calls for a ten per cent increase in wages and one week's vacation with pay. New employes are required to become members of the union within 30 days after their employment.

The agreement was negotiated by Charles Jennings, A. F. of L. Organizer.

Morrison Condemns C. I. O. Strike Against Hearst Papers in Chicago

Declares Newspaper Guild Walkout Is An Attack on the A. F. of L. Unions Whose Members Have a Large Majority in the Plants.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Chicago, Ill.—Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, did not mince words in a radio address over Station WCFL, regarding the strike of the C. I. O. News-paper Guild here against the Hearst daily papers.

Declaring that the American Federation of Labor has been in close contact with the situation in Chicago due to a case brought by the C. I. O. Newspaper Guild before the National Labor Relations Board over six months ago "for the purpose of encroaching upon the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations on the Chicago Newspaper field," Mr. Morrison continued:

C. I. O. War Against A. F. of L. Unions Outlined

"The alleged strike of the C. I. O. Newspaper Guild, which was announced

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Woll Hails Court's Rule in Edison Case

Interprets Decision Denying NLRB Right to Nullify A. F. of L. Agreements As Setback to the C. I. O.

New York, N. Y.—Satisfaction was expressed in American Federation of Labor circles here over the decision of the United States Supreme Court that the National Labor Relations Board acted without legal authority in ordering the Consolidated Edison Company of New York City to abrogate agreements of the company an affiliate with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, an A. F. of L. affiliate, with the C. I. O. The Board's action was taken under a complaint filed by the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America,

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D. OF C. OFFICE WORKERS TO GET $17 MINIMUM PAY

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—The District of Columbia Minimum Wage Board approved a $17 minimum weekly wage scale for office workers. The action was taken on recommendation of a conference committee which conducted a series of hearings on demands of both employes and employers.

The board set for January 8 a public hearing at which employes will appear to argue for or against the recommended wages for the workers. In case of no objection being registered at that time the wage will be ordered effective within 30 days.

It was estimated that more than 4,500 women and minors would be affected.

The $17 weekly wage applies to a standard work week of from 39 to 44 hours. In previous orders the work week was defined up to 48 hours with the lone exception of laundry workers.

The board approved a 40-cent wage for each hour worked overtime. On this basis, the office worker employed

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America Must Mobilize Democracy To Safeguard Liberty, Says Green

Principles Embodied in Bill of Rights Are a Priceless Heritage That Must Be Preserved for Protection Against Dictatorships, He Declares at Leon Blum Colony Dinner in New York City; "We Vigorously Protest Against the Persecution of Jewish People in Germany; We Protest Against the Interference With the Exercise of the Rights of Catholics, Jews and Protestants to Worship in Accordance With the Dictates of Conscience; We Protest Against the Destruction of Free, Democratic Trade Unions; We Protest Against the Rule of Autocrats and Dictators Everywhere; We Appeal for the Establishment of Freedom, Democracy, Good Will and Peace Throughout the World."

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

New York, N. Y.—A vigorous defense of the guarantees of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness expressed in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Constitution of the United States and an equally vigorous condemnation of the brutal persecution of Jews, Catholics, Protestants, and trade unionists in Nazi Germany featured the address by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who presided at the Leon Blum Colony dinner at the Hotel Astor here.

The purpose of the dinner was to promote the establishment of the Leon Blum Colony in Palestine, named after the former Prime Minister of the French Republic, as a haven for victimized Jews who are denied all civil and political rights under Hitler's totalitarian State. The officers of the colony are Rose Schneiderman, secretary of the New York State Department of Labor and president of the New York Women's Trade Union League; Max Zaritsky, head of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, and Lucy Lang, writer.

Mr. Green stressed the fact that as early as 1917 the American Federation of Labor recommended that the President of the United States and the International Congress called to negotiate peace terms recognize the propriety of establishing a national homeland in Palestine for Jewish people.

The guests of honor at the dinner were Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the French Ambassador to the United States, Count Rene de Saint-Quentin.

TEXT OF GREEN'S ADDRESS

The text of Mr. Green's address follows:

The events which are taking place at this time throughout the world arouse within the hearts and minds of the American people a new sense of appreciation of the benefits and blessings of American citizenship.

It is in the spirit of America and in accordance with the highest and best traditions of its people that we meet here tonight.

The presence of all who are here must be interpreted as evidence of your willingness to cooperate in the promotion of a most humane enterprise.

In addition, there are many who reside in other parts of the country who are in full sympathy with the aims and purposes of this meeting and who have found it impossible to be present.

VALUE OF DEMOCRACY EMPHASIZED

During our busy life we are apt to forget the value of democracy and of freedom in our life and liberty. We are inclined to accept freedom and justice as commonplace. But, when we are threatened with the loss of any of the fundamental rights guaranteed us by the Constitution of our country we become deeply concerned and alarmed.

Thus the happenings in Central and Northern Europe have attracted our attention to the real meaning of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights.

While there may be those who complain about our form of government and constantly emphasize its alleged shortcomings there is none who would favor a change in the Declaration of Independence or a revision of the Bill of Rights.

These profound declarations which served as the basis of our democracy and liberty are as well suited to modern life and conditions as they were to the conditions of life and thinking which existed when our Government was formed.

Firmly embodied within these declarations are the guarantees of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This means freedom of speech, freedom of assemblage and the right to wor-

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CANTON POWER STATION BUILT BY UNION LABOR

Richardson-Wayland Company Gives Up Attempt to Construct Project With Non-Union Electrical Workers and Linemen.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Canton, Ohio.—Organized labor here is elated over its success in negotiating a union agreement with the Richardson-Wayland Company, contractor of Roanoke, Virginia, who were awarded the contract for the construction of the Ohio Power Company's million dollar sub-station here.

The Richardson-Wayland concern is one of the large electric construction contractors in a region covering five states. Although repeatedly urged by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to cooperate on a collective bargaining basis in its construction projects, the firm had invariably refused to do so.

The company had been advised that it would experience difficulty if it invaded the jurisdiction of the Stark Tri-

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Oregon Idle May Lose Unemployment Benefits Under New Anti-Labor Law

Amendment Outlawing Strikes for Union Recognition and Limiting Picketing Is Regarded as a Direct Violation of the Social Security Act Under Which Federal Funds Are Transferred to State Unemployment Boards for Payment to Jobless Workers.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Warning that strong probability that the Social Security Board will disapprove the new Oregon unemployment compensation law, as amended by the initiative petition approved by the voters on November 8, thereby forcing employers to pay almost double their present taxes and jeopardizing compensation for the jobless, was visioned here with the announcement by the Social Security Board that a conference had been called to meet here on December 19 to determine, with Governor Charles H. Martin and his aides, whether the Oregon statute, which anti-labor employers have written into adopting conforms with the provisions of the Social Security Act.

Board officials stated that the Oregon amendment to the present State law, which limits picketing and makes strikes for union recognition illegal, was apparently in direct conflict with the Federal Act, compliance with the provisions of which are mandatory for participation by the States in the Federal-State unemployment benefit plan administered by the Federal statute by a tax on payrolls.

The statement by the Social Security Board said:

The Social Security Board notified Governor Charles H. Martin, of Oregon, that it would hold a hearing in Washington, D. C., on December 19, to determine whether the Oregon unemployment compensation law, as amended by an initiative petition approved by voters on November 8, now conforms with provisions of the Social Security Act.

Oscar M. Powell, Executive Director of the Board, explained that officials of the Oregon agency and officials of the Social Security Board have had this matter under discussion since the adoption of the initiative petition, and further conference will be held in an attempt to arrive at a solution which will work no hardship on the people of Oregon.

A resolution adopted by the Board calling the formal hearing states that the Social Security Act provides:

"On December 31 in each taxable year the Board shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury each State whose law it has previously approved, except that it shall not certify any State which, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency, the Board finds has changed its law so that it no longer contains the provisions specified in subsection (a) or has with respect to such taxable year failed to comply substantially with any such provision."

Jobless Protected Against Victimization

Subsection (a) of title IX stipulates, in part, that the Board may not certify as approved a State law which denies

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America Must Mobilize Democracy To Safeguard Liberty, Says Green

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ship in accordance with the dictates of conscience.

These fundamentals of democracy came to us as a priceless heritage. We cherish them as we do life itself.

The call of the moment is to learn of the refining processes of civilization there would develop the highest type of racial and religious tolerance, respect for human rights and the protection of house and property. That is the true objective of a true social order based upon the fundamental principles of civilized governments.

The historic facts which are now before us, as well as many nations show that they have failed to make real, vital and operative those basic principles of civilized administration and control.

Thousands of people are wanderers without homes, stripped of their possessions, are the victims of racial and religious hatred. Such a condition is contradictory to the ideals and lofty purposes of this twentieth century civilization.

We, here in America, are deeply touched by the suffering and indignities of the unfortunate men, women and children across the sea. We strive to help them. We want to assist them. We desire to see the people relieve their distress and suffering.

TRIBUTE TO LEON BLUM

This project is a practical, sensible solution of one of the most economic problem which confronts those who will make up the Leon Blum colony. It has been given the name of Leon Blum, in recognition of the world-wide influence of this leader of the French Republic.

The name of this great statesman is most appropriate and fitting. He has ever been an exponent of democracy and the principles of human rights. The founders of the colony were influenced by his determination to establish on a great name and to associate it with the Jewish National Home movement, the object of that part of Palestine in which the colony is located.

In referring to this great project it seems quite appropriate to dwell for a few moments upon the possibility of Palestine as a Homeland for persecuted Jewish people.

A. F. OF L. HAS FAVORED PALESTINE AS HOMELAND FOR JEWS

The American Federation of Labor has steadfastly maintained this position. At its convention in Atlantic City in November, 1917, it officially declared: "Inasmuch as among all these small communities the Jews alone have no homeland of their own, we urge upon the President and the International Congress which will negotiate terms of peace, the legitimate claims of the Jewish people for the establishment of a national homeland in Palestine as a basis of self-government."

Our great, democratic American labor movement, the American Federation of Labor, has steadfastly maintained this position since that convention in November, 1917. It believes now, as it believed then, that the proper policy should be maintained in Palestine and that the widest opportunity should be accorded the oppressed of a great race to find a refuge, to establish colonies, to live and work and contribute to the upbuilding of that country.

I recall the words of a great Jewish leader of his race, our own venerated leader of his race, our friend, Mr. Albert Lasker, who visited Palestine to observe and study the situation existing there. He said, "The Jews of the world and relatives of the unfortunate victims.

People who have the good fortune to live in a land where they enjoy the blessings of liberty and freedom, have repeatedly responded to appeals to extend help and sympathy and relief to the suffer persecution and the denial of ordinary human rights.

The Founders of the Leon Blum Colony in Palestine have taken the right; we meet tonight, are responding to the needs of this distressing international situation. They have launched a private enterprise which calls for the highest type of service and self-sacrifice.

The men and women who are identified with this humane undertaking are going to create a home and work opportunities for working people who have been driven from the communities in which they have been residing. The task is a great one but not greater than the crisis which created it.

TEST OF CIVILIZATION AND DEMOCRACY

The test of civilization is the ability to tolerate those with whom we differ in thought or religion.

The test of democracy is the ability of different persons, groups and forces to live peacefully side by side.

We, in America, have developed the highest type of democracy and the fact that an assembly such as this can voluntarily convene to offer aid to unfortunates in other lands and to seek a solution of their problems and a haven for their refuge shows that we have traveled far upon the pathway of civilization.

It was reasonable to believe that out of the refining processes of civilization there would develop the highest type of racial and religious tolerance, respect for human rights and the protection of house and property. That is the true objective of a true social order based upon the fundamental principles of civilized governments.

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A. F. OF L. HAS FAVORED PALESTINE AS HOMELAND FOR JEWS

The American Federation of Labor has steadfastly maintained this position. At its convention in Atlantic City in November, 1917, it officially declared: "Inasmuch as among all these small communities the Jews alone have no homeland of their own, we urge upon the President and the International Congress which will negotiate terms of peace, the legitimate claims of the Jewish people for the establishment of a national homeland in Palestine as a basis of self-government."

Our great, democratic American labor movement, the American Federation of Labor, has steadfastly maintained this position since that convention in November, 1917. It believes now, as it believed then, that the proper policy should be maintained in Palestine and that the widest opportunity should be accorded the oppressed of a great race to find a refuge, to establish colonies, to live and work and contribute to the upbuilding of that country.

I recall the words of a great Jewish leader of his race, our own venerated leader of his race, our friend, Mr. Albert Lasker, who visited Palestine to observe and study the situation existing there. He said, "The Jews of the world and relatives of the unfortunate victims.

People who have the good fortune to live in a land where they enjoy the blessings of liberty and freedom, have repeatedly responded to appeals to extend help and sympathy and relief to the suffer persecution and the denial of ordinary human rights.

The Founders of the Leon Blum Colony in Palestine have taken the right; we meet tonight, are responding to the needs of this distressing international situation. They have launched a private enterprise which calls for the highest type of service and self-sacrifice.

The men and women who are identified with this humane undertaking are going to create a home and work opportunities for working people who have been driven from the communities in which they have been residing. The task is a great one but not greater than the crisis which created it.

TEST OF CIVILIZATION AND DEMOCRACY

The test of civilization is the ability to tolerate those with whom we differ in thought or religion.

The test of democracy is the ability of different persons, groups and forces to live peacefully side by side.

We, in America, have developed the highest type of democracy and the fact that an assembly such as this can voluntarily convene to offer aid to unfor-

Rhode Island Court Nullifies C. I. O. Contract With Textile Workers Union

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the T. W. O. C., and to render an accounting of their receipts, alleged to belong to the T. W. O. C.

TERMS OF GORMAN-LEWIS CONTRACT

The court found that the contract signed by Gorman and Lewis gave to Lewis the authority to appoint the membership of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, which he shortly did"; that all the powers and functions of the U. T. W. A. were delivered to the T. W. O. C. "in their entirety"; that the contract "gave full authority to the T. W. O. C. to carry on and manage the organizing campaign to terminate it" together with sole authority to determine "when and how the U. T. W. would be reorganized."

"The T. W. O. C. then organized and proceeded to carry out the terms of the contract," the court said. "Its officers promptly took over the offices of the U. T. W. A. with all the rights, privileges and duties of those officers and the officers of the U. T. W. A. were superseded by officers of the T. W. O. C. took over the physical property of the U. T. W. A., the officers, Hamilton, Sylvia and Dame, the W. O. C. proceeded to collect dues and initiation fees from members, and such other funds of the U. T. W. A. as from time to time came in."

DISPUTE OVER FUNDS ARISES

A dispute arose shortly after following a disagreement as to policy the T. W. O. C. dismissed Mr. Sylvia because of his activities toward that group, and that on June 24, 1938, Mr. Sylvia, along with other respondents, Mary Tacconn and Frank Dame, deposited certain funds in their possession in the Union Trust Company's Olneyville branch in the name of the Providence and Woonasquatucket Woolen and Worsted District Council, and that the T. W. O. C. claims these funds and seeks to enjoin the Sylvia group from disposal of the letters "C. I. O." the court said:

CONSTITUTION OF CERTAIN WORKERS UNION CITED

A preliminary question to be determined is whether Gorman as president of the U. T. W. A. had the authority to execute the contract above referred to. The U. T. W. A. is an unincorporated association but has a constitution by which it has vested in the president the powers and duties of its officers and members. This constitution and by-laws constitute a contract between the members of the U. T. W. A. and between the members of the organization itself and its membership.

"In Article I of the constitution and by-laws of the U. T. W. A. is found a provision that the organization shall not be dissolved while there are nine dissenting votes.

"The evidence in the case before us clearly shows that the control of the Textile Workers Union of America and its future were turned over to the C. I. O. under the terms of this contract.

"It seems also reasonably clear that the purpose of Article II was the intention of the parties to said contract that the U. T. W. A. should cease to exist as a labor organization to deal with the questions of when and if it was reorganized rested solely with the C. I. O.

GORMAN-LEWIS CONTRACT HELD INVALID

"It is fair from reading the contract in its entirety, and the construction of the parties to said contract that the U. T. W. A. should, in effect, be dissolved. No opportunity was given to the local unions to express their wishes in the matter, hence it is impossible to say whether or not at least nine unions would dissent. * * * The contract fails to bring about a real amalgamation or consolidation of an organization such as U. T. W. A. is contemplated. Such action is by implied duty, at least, of the officers of the C. I. O. to give the members of the local unions affiliated therewith an opportunity to properly express their approval or disapproval of such a proposed consolidation. However, it seems clear that it was the express duty of its officers to call a special convention under such circumstances in accordance with Article X Section 2 of the constitution and by-laws of the U. T. W. A.

"No opportunity was given to the local unions to express their views on this fundamental change in their organization and we feel that it was beyond the power of Mr. President Gorman to act for them in this regard without their express approval. Hence, we find that the execution of this contract by Gorman, purporting to act for U. T. W. A., was invalid and ineffective and did not operate to bind the U. T. W. A. as an organization."

NEITHER GROUP HAS RIGHT TO DISPUTED FUNDS

"The contract being invalid, it follows that the defendants have no right, title or interest in and to the funds now on deposit in the bank in the hands of Mary Tacconn and Miss Marsolli or to the personal property mentioned in the evidence.

"The T. W. O. C. got possession of this money by taking away from each worker his U. T. W. A. book and payment of dues by him and issuing to its stead a due book of T. W. O. C. all without the consent of said worker, transferred the names of members of the U. T. W. A. to its records, and substituting a list of T. W. O. C. members.

"Such proceedings surely paid scant heed to the wishes of the individual union member in these important matters.

"We find the funds now in bank and in the hands of defendants Tacconn and Marsolli as well as the personal property in the office at Olneyville Square belonged to the member locals of U. T. W. A. as existing at the time of the execution of the alleged contract by Gorman and that the T. W. O. C. contributed to the same in the form of dues and capital tax.

"The Providence Woonasquatucket Woolen and Worsted District Council has averred that it was and is now entitled to any of the funds or property above mentioned nor that it is entitled to claim any designation which would entitle it to the use of the words 'Committee on Industrial Organization' in its name.

FUNDS ARE IMPOUNDED FOR FUTURE ALLOCATION

The court found that the bank money in the hands of Tacconn and Marsolli "belongs to the local unions of the U. T. W. A." and ordered that it be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for the counties of Providence and Bristol, that the funds on deposit in the Union Trust Company in the name of Providence Woonasquatucket Woolen and Worsted District Council "are the money and property of the local unions of the U. T. W. A." and ordered that the bank hold the same until further order from the court. That the Providence Woonasquatucket Woolen and Worsted District Council "has no authority to use the designation 'C. I. O.' or any other designation tending to represent it as affiliated with the Committee on Industrial Organization and it is enjoined and restrained permanently from so doing."

T.W.O.C. ORDERED TO ACCOUNT TO THE COURT ON MONEYS COLLECTED

And finally the court ruled "that the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. and its representatives are hereby ordered and directed to render an account to this court on or before the 31st day of December A. D. 1938, of all moneys collected and receipts from the members of the local unions now or formerly of the U. T. W. A. collected by it or them from March 3, 1937, up to and including the 31st day, 1938, and to deposit any and all such funds now in its or their hands with the Clerk of the Superior Court for the Counties of Providence and Bristol forthwith."

Woll Hails Court's Rule in Edison Case

(Continued from Page 1)

affiliated with John L. Lewis's C. I. O.

Matthew Woll, third vice president of the American Federation of Labor, said:

"The decision of the Supreme Court denies the right of the National Labor Relations Board to invalidate contracts with no-raiding clauses like the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers or any other valid labor organizations.

"This is a distinct setback to the C. I. O. and to the National Labor Relations Board who have devoted themselves to promoting the interests of the C. I. O. rather than appearing themselves to the task of an impartial administration of the National Labor Relations Act.

"The decision leaves the judgment as to the validity of contracts where a bona fide union is concerned entirely in the hands of the courts, where it belongs and where all parties concerned may be expected to get an impartial hearing."

TELEGRAPHERS ASSAIL NLRB ELECTION ORDER

(Continued from Page 1)

"Furthermore, the Board has proposed a method of choosing bargaining now existing between the A.C.A. and the Commercial Telegraphers Union, the desire of some 10,000 postal employes for collective bargaining will be defeated on such basis without a scintilla of evidence that the employes at any time authorized any such agreement to be made.

"The Board's order includes employes in the A.C.A. who have not formally designated the Commercial Telegraphers Union as their representative to negotiate bargaining agreeey and to contend separately for bargaining units.

"The Board completely ignores the fact that for more than a year, C.T.U. officials have sought to negotiate bargaining units; also, that the A.C.A. has been aided by the Regional office of the Board to gain recognition from the company in some 30 offices on a separate bargaining unit basis. Despite the fact that the Board records in the proposed election show such separate units in the past, the Board proposes to ignore them and to designate the A.C.A. when that organization knows it convenient to shift its position.

"The Board has taken anything but an impartial role in the matter and its action amounts to an arbitrary refusal to take cognizance of the basic right of employes to choose their own representatives."

CANTON POWER STATION BUILT BY UNION LABOR

(Continued from Page 1)

County Building Trades Council unless they agreed to closed shop conditions regarding all contract and sub-contract work. However, this warning the company brought about 20 non-union electrical workers to present cards to the union.

Then things began to develop. Representatives of the State Building and Building Trades Council, the Plumbers Union, the Sheet Metal Workers, Operating Engineers Union, and the Common Laborers and Hod Carriers Union, went to the Stadium where the Power House is being built.

After a cessation of work had continued for two days the Ohio Power Company and the Canton Building Trades Company sought a truce of one week, which was granted with the understanding that the unions will be free again unless a closed shop condition is established.

Following conferences participated in by the Canton Chamber of Commerce, local labor officials and conciliators of the U. S. Department of Labor, the controversy was settled by an agreement signed by the Ohio Power Company and the Stark Trades County Building Trades Council providing for a closed shop on the Ohio Power Company sub-station project.

D. OF C. OFFICE WORKERS TO GET $17 MINIMUM PAY

(Continued from Page 1)

up to 48 hours will receive a $17 weekly wage.

Under the recommendation beginners in offices will be guaranteed $14.50 weekly for the first six months of employment, after which they will receive the $17 minimum regular wage.

Male employed in offices will be paid $14.50, the same wage set in a previous order. Only one beginner per 10 persons may be employed, and one office according to the recommendations.

The wage agreement by the wage board does not affect employees of the District of Columbia, the District of Columbia or the Federal Government.

CUPPLES COMPANY FIGHT ON AFL ORDERED ENDED

(Continued from Page 1)

cluded the Association as the sole collective bargaining agency for its employes and refused to confer with representatives of the union."

The evidence also revealed, the Board added, "that eleven employes were discharged by the company because membership in the Association and to discourage membership in the union."

Morrison Expounds the Policies And Principles of the A. F. of L.

(Continued from Page 1)

Labor the spearhead of the labor movement of this country; that made powerful organizations an opportunistic power to attract the membership of their employes that they surrounded the enforcement of restrictive labor policies with safeguards of legal talent and professional spy operations.

Labor Legislation Achieved

All through the years of its existence, the American Federation of Labor has directed its efforts to secure the enactment of specific legislative measures to prohibit unfair practices against workers in industry.

The records of the United States Congress, of the legislatures, county and city governments, give ample testimony of the campaigns continuously waged by the Federation and prove that with the exception of its non-partisan campaigns in political elections the principles for which the American Federation of Labor stands have been reiterated again and again in legislative enactments.

The Norris-La Guardia Anti-Injunction Law and the Wagner National Labor Relations Act, both enacted in 1934, are the latest achievements to testify to the activities of the American Federation of Labor. Both of these measures, now effective throughout the United States, impose upon law-making and law-enforcing bodies the duty to recognize and enforce the principle of the right of workers in industry to join unions of their own choosing.

Labor Relations Act Administration Is Not Satisfactory

The administration of the Wagner National Labor Relations Act is unsatisfactory. The American Federation of Labor sponsored this legislation and to force workers into a particular union or any union, but to permit them to exercise freely the right to join a union of their own choosing. The American Federation of Labor will continue its campaign with respect to the operation of this law, until its administration conforms to the principles of freedom which should be applied under the form of government.

Origin of C. I. O. Secession Movement

Three years ago the Atlantic City Convention reaffirmed the decision of the Executive Council of Cincinnati in regard to organizing mass production industries and craft and related unions. Organizations which resulted in ten organizations being suspended, and later nine charters revoked and that the month a convention was called and an opportunity was duly given for all to be was formed. The International Ladies' Garment Workers Union withdrew of a part of this dual organization.

This is not the first time in the history of the A. F. of L. that efforts have been made, without success, to form an organization dual to the Federation. It can recall six such organizations.

Loss in Membership

Despite the efforts of this dual organization, the membership of the 102 A. F. of L. unions has increased and the 1,050 directly affiliated local trade and federal labor unions have increased 1,- 217,000 members since September 5, 1936. Forty-three state bodies and over 400 city central bodies are affiliated and they refuse to seat delegates from unions that are not affiliated 6th the A. F. of L.

Supreme Court Outlaws Labor Board Order Annulling A. F. of L. Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)

sion "entirely too broad to be sustained."

Three other Justices, Louis D. Brandeis, Hugo F. Black and Owen J. Roberts, supported the Chief Justice.

There was also a minority opinion, each dissenting from different sections of the majority opinion, although agreeing otherwise with the majority, filed by Justices Hugo L. Black and Stanley F. Reed. The latter dissent came from Justices Pierce Butler and James C. McReynolds who held that the Labor Relations Board was altogether without jurisdiction over the labor affairs of the Edison Company because it was engaged "solely in intra-state activities."

UNION HAD CONTRACTING RIGHT

Pointing out that the membership of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Helpers covered at least 30,000 of the 38,000 employes of the Edison companies, the Chief Justice said:

"There is no basis for a finding that the contracts with the Brotherhood and its locals were a consequence of the unfair labor practices found by the board or that these contracts in themselves threw any policy of the act or that their cancellation would in any way make for the purpose of effectuating the policies of the act.

He found that the 30,000 members of the brotherhood, who constituted 80 per cent of the Edison employes, had a right to make contracts.

"They had the right to choose the brotherhood as their representative for collective bargaining and to have contracts made as a result of that bargaining," he declared. "Nothing that the employers had done deprived them of that right. Nor did the contracts make the brotherhood and its locals exclusive representatives for collective bargaining. On that point the contracts speak for themselves. They simply constitute the brotherhood the collective bargaining agency for those employes who are its own members.

The board by its order did not direct an election to ascertain who should represent the employes for collective bargaining."

BOARD ACTED ILLEGALLY

The Chief Justice was equally emphatic in ruling that the Labor Board acted illegally in issuing the order requiring the Edison companies to abrogate their contracts with the Electrical Workers Brotherhood. In this connection he discussed the section of the National Labor Relations Act authorizing the board to issue "affirmative action" when it found an employer guilty of unfair labor practices. He added:

"We think that this authority to order affirmative action does not go so far as to confer a punitive jurisdiction enabling the board to inflict upon the employer any penalty it may choose because he is engaged in unfair labor practices even though the board's order to effectuate the policies of the act might be effectuated by such an order."

GUESSWORK USED BY BOARD

Declaring that the Labor Board's contention that membership in the Electrical Workers Brotherhood was due to unfair labor practices engaged by the Edison companies was not based on ascertained facts but on mere guesswork, the Chief Justice affirmed the right of the Brotherhood to form locals and solicit members and the right of the employes to join the Brotherhood.

"These rights," he said, "cannot be brushed aside as immaterial for they are of the very essence of the rights which the Labor Relations Act was passed to protect and the board could not ignore or overrule them in professing to effectuate the policies of the act.

"To say that of the 30,000 who did join there were not those who joined voluntarily or that the brotherhood did not have members in them it could properly represent in making these contracts would be to indulge in extravagant and unwarranted assumption. The employers' practices, which were complained of, could be stopped without annulling the interest of those who, for all that appears, had exercised freely their right of choice.

BOARD LACKED POWER TO ANNUL CONTRACTS

"We conclude that the board was without authority to require the petitioning companies to desist from giving effect to the brotherhood contracts, as provided in subdivision (f), of paragraph one of the board's order."

In another portion of the opinion the Supreme Court upheld the Labor Board's contention that although the Edison company is intra-state in character the Federal Government has jurisdiction because some of its power is applied to interstate activities.

Morrison Condemns C. I. O. Strike Against Hearst Papers in Chicago

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by representatives of that organization, is basically a fight against the American Federation of Labor and the National Labor Relations Board and is an effort to stampede members of the American Federation of Labor, who constitute the overwhelming majority in the Hearst plants, into pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for C. I. O. Newspaper Guild officials.

"It is now more than six months since the C. I. O. Newspaper Guild appealed to the National Labor Relations Board for bargaining rights under the National Labor Relations Act. In addition to the workers in the circulation, advertising, business administration and production departments of the Hearst papers. The American Federation of Labor organized a very considerable portion of those workers and expressed its willingness to let the matter go to an election under the Labor Act, which was what the Guild officials said they did the time.

"The Guild began a series of maneuvers intended to delay the proceedings and succeeded to the extent of holding the whole matter up for more than half a year. During that time the Guild carried on a campaign of propaganda against the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of attempting to disintegrate the two new local unions of the American Federation of Labor, namely the Newspaper Commercial Associates of Chicago and the Editorial Writers Association of Chicago. Finally, after having maneuvered so as to delay Labor Board action, the C. I. O. Guild is now attempting to call a strike in utter disregard of the pending case.

"The American Federation of Labor has played fair in this whole proceeding, and only as regarding the proper respect for the National Labor Relations Board and the law under which it operates, but also for everyone else concerned.

"We have been patient in the face of the delay involved. Our patience is not exhausted.

Will Not Violate Agreements

"The American Federation of Labor will not be a party to any attempt which becomes the tools of any C. I. O. Newspaper Guild strike maneuver.

"The American Federation of Labor organized a number of unions of men working under trade union agreements with the newspaper publishers association in Chicago and will be found on the job. That was made clear at a meeting which was held Wednesday night and Friday. They authorized the officers of the American, the Illinois State and the Chicago Federations of Labor to make an announcement upon the subject which I am making now.

"That announcement is now in the course of preparation and will be forthcoming soon. I am sure that everyone concerned may have an opportunity to know the facts.

"Again let me say that the strike is primarily against the American Federation of Labor and the National Labor Relations Board. You will bear more about this through the joint statement which is now in the course of preparation by President John Fitzpatrick and Secretary Joseph D. Keenan of the Chicago Federation of Labor; President H. G. Soderstrom and Secretary Olander of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and Organizer William Schoenberg of the American Federation of Labor and other Chicago officials."

Supreme Court Decision in Edison Case Is A. F. L. Victory, Says Green

(Continued from Page 1)

has knocked the props out from under the board's case and the latter's action is grossly unfair position toward the A. F. of L. with regard to union contracts.

"The decision is so sweeping that in conformance with it, the Board will have to reverse itself in all such cases in which it has illegally abrogated contracts entered into between employers and A. F. of L. unions.

"The majority opinion, read by Chief Justice Hughes, declares that the National Labor Relations Act gives the Board 'no express authority to invalidate contracts with independent labor organizations.' Such authority, if it exists, the court held, can only be applied in the case of a company-controlled or company-dominated union.

"This is the position maintained by the American Federation of Labor all along.

Court Lauds A. F. L. Contract

"Further, the court not merely criticizes the Board in two other major respects which were complained of by the American Federation of Labor. The decision held that the Board should have given the A. F. of L. due notice and an opportunity to be heard before attempting to abrogate its contracts. The court held that this order was of a high character, designed to promote industrial peace and the welfare of labor and that the Board in so abrogating it the Board defeated the very purposes of the National Labor Relations Act.

"This decision is not only a great victory for the American Federation of Labor; it is also a great boon to the nation.

"It serves notice on the National Labor Relations Board that law and justice will not sanction the policy of prejudice against the A. F. of L. and favoritism to the C. I. O.

"It clears the National Labor Relations Act of doubts and uncertainties created by the board's rulings which have interfered with the negotiation of new union contracts, and it should restore the A. F. of L. important respect as a powerful instrumentality for collective bargaining and industrial peace."

Oregon Idle May Lose Unemployment Benefits Under New Anti-Labor Law

(Continued from Page 1)

unemployment benefits to any otherwise eligible employe for refusing to work under any of the following conditions:

"If the position offered is vacant due directly to a strike, lockout, or other labor dispute;

"If the wages, hours, or other conditions of the work offered are substantially less favorable to the individual than those prevailing for similar work in the locality;

"If as a condition of being employed the individual would be required to join a company union or to resign from or refrain from joining any bona fide labor organization."

The resolution further sets out that the amendment to the Oregon law provides that:

"Whenever in any statute or other law of this State the term 'labor dispute' is used, such term is hereby defined for all purposes to mean and include only an actual bona fide controversy in which the disputants stand in proximate relation of employer and the majority of his or its employes are directly affected by such controversy and by pertaining to wages, hours, or working conditions of the employes of such particular employer directly involved in such controversy. Approved November 15, 1938, covering workers in 224,000 jobs. Its unemployment compensation benefit paying program started in January, 1938. A total of $4,643,446.67 in benefits had been paid out through November, 1938, to 169,332 initial claimants.